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5 "	1.50	3.25	8.75	14.00	22.00
6 "	1.75	3.75	9.75	15.50	24.00
7 "	2.00	4.25	10.75	17.00	26.00
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**JURORS COURT.** Israel Coo, Corby's Building, Glenwood Ave. This P. Day, Brooklyn.

**OVERSEER OF POOR.** J. M. Walker, Residence, Morris Place.

## D. L. & W. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Newark, 6:15 A. M.	Bloomfield, 6:30 A. M.	Newark, 6:15 P. M.	Bloomfield, 6:30 P. M.
Newark, 7:20 A. M.	Bloomfield, 7:35 A. M.	Newark, 7:20 P. M.	Bloomfield, 7:35 P. M.
Newark, 8:25 A. M.	Bloomfield, 8:40 A. M.	Newark, 8:25 P. M.	Bloomfield, 8:40 P. M.
Newark, 9:30 A. M.	Bloomfield, 9:45 A. M.	Newark, 9:30 P. M.	Bloomfield, 9:45 P. M.
Newark, 10:35 A. M.	Bloomfield, 10:50 A. M.	Newark, 10:35 P. M.	Bloomfield, 10:50 P. M.
Newark, 11:40 A. M.	Bloomfield, 11:55 A. M.	Newark, 11:40 P. M.	Bloomfield, 11:55 P. M.
Newark, 12:45 P. M.	Bloomfield, 1:00 P. M.	Newark, 12:45 P. M.	Bloomfield, 1:00 P. M.
Newark, 1:50 P. M.	Bloomfield, 2:05 P. M.	Newark, 1:50 P. M.	Bloomfield, 2:05 P. M.
Newark, 2:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 3:10 P. M.	Newark, 2:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 3:10 P. M.
Newark, 3:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 4:10 P. M.	Newark, 3:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 4:10 P. M.
Newark, 4:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 5:10 P. M.	Newark, 4:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 5:10 P. M.
Newark, 5:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 6:10 P. M.	Newark, 5:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 6:10 P. M.
Newark, 6:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 7:10 P. M.	Newark, 6:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 7:10 P. M.
Newark, 7:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 8:10 P. M.	Newark, 7:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 8:10 P. M.
Newark, 8:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 9:10 P. M.	Newark, 8:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 9:10 P. M.
Newark, 9:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 10:10 P. M.	Newark, 9:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 10:10 P. M.
Newark, 10:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 11:10 P. M.	Newark, 10:55 P. M.	Bloomfield, 11:10 P. M.

Note.—On Friday nights a M. & E. train leaves New York for Bloomfield and Montclair at 12 M. Returning, leave Montclair at 1 P. M. and Bloomfield at 1 P. M.

## MONTCLAIR R. R. TIME TABLE.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Newark, 6:15 A. M.	Montclair, 6:30 A. M.	Newark, 6:15 P. M.	Montclair, 6:30 P. M.
Newark, 7:20 A. M.	Montclair, 7:35 A. M.	Newark, 7:20 P. M.	Montclair, 7:35 P. M.
Newark, 8:25 A. M.	Montclair, 8:40 A. M.	Newark, 8:25 P. M.	Montclair, 8:40 P. M.
Newark, 9:30 A. M.	Montclair, 9:45 A. M.	Newark, 9:30 P. M.	Montclair, 9:45 P. M.
Newark, 10:35 A. M.	Montclair, 10:50 A. M.	Newark, 10:35 P. M.	Montclair, 10:50 P. M.
Newark, 11:40 A. M.	Montclair, 11:55 A. M.	Newark, 11:40 P. M.	Montclair, 11:55 P. M.
Newark, 12:45 P. M.	Montclair, 1:00 P. M.	Newark, 12:45 P. M.	Montclair, 1:00 P. M.
Newark, 1:50 P. M.	Montclair, 2:05 P. M.	Newark, 1:50 P. M.	Montclair, 2:05 P. M.
Newark, 2:55 P. M.	Montclair, 3:10 P. M.	Newark, 2:55 P. M.	Montclair, 3:10 P. M.
Newark, 3:55 P. M.	Montclair, 4:10 P. M.	Newark, 3:55 P. M.	Montclair, 4:10 P. M.
Newark, 4:55 P. M.	Montclair, 5:10 P. M.	Newark, 4:55 P. M.	Montclair, 5:10 P. M.
Newark, 5:55 P. M.	Montclair, 6:10 P. M.	Newark, 5:55 P. M.	Montclair, 6:10 P. M.
Newark, 6:55 P. M.	Montclair, 7:10 P. M.	Newark, 6:55 P. M.	Montclair, 7:10 P. M.
Newark, 7:55 P. M.	Montclair, 8:10 P. M.	Newark, 7:55 P. M.	Montclair, 8:10 P. M.
Newark, 8:55 P. M.	Montclair, 9:10 P. M.	Newark, 8:55 P. M.	Montclair, 9:10 P. M.
Newark, 9:55 P. M.	Montclair, 10:10 P. M.	Newark, 9:55 P. M.	Montclair, 10:10 P. M.
Newark, 10:55 P. M.	Montclair, 11:10 P. M.	Newark, 10:55 P. M.	Montclair, 11:10 P. M.

1875.

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## History of the Village

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Whole No. 143.

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## The Paper Money of the Revolution.

Gen. C. W. Darling, of New York, has furnished the following interesting facts relating to paper currency in the United States during the Revolutionary period, which have been condensed by him from historical records found at the Bibliotheque, in Geneva, Switzerland, bearing date 1794:

Congress in 1775 issued bills to carry on the war, as money then could neither be borrowed nor raised by taxation. The first emissions had no other effect upon commerce than to drive the specie from circulation, but when the paper substituted for specie had, by repeated emissions, increased the sum in circulation much beyond the usually sum of specie, the bills began to lose their value. From the year 1775 to 1781 this depreciating paper currency was almost the only medium of trade. It supplied the place of specie, and enabled Congress to support a numerous army, until the sum in circulation amounted to \$200,000,000. In 1781 the merchants and brokers in the Southern States, apprehensive of the approaching fate of the currency, pushed immense quantities of it suddenly into New-England, made vast purchases of goods in Boston, and immediately the bills vanished from circulation. To attempt to fix the value of money while streams of bills were incessantly flowing from the Treasury of the United States, was as ridiculous as an effort to dam up the cataraacts of Niagara. Industry likewise greatly suffered by the flood of money which had deluged the States; the price of produce had risen in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation and the demand for the commodities of the country. This made the acquisition of money easy, and indolence and luxury, with their train of deplorable consequences, spread themselves among all descriptions of people.

America were suspended the scene was changed, and within two years from the close of the war a scarcity of money was the general cry. The merchants found it impossible to collect their debts and make punctual remittances to their creditors in Great Britain, and the consumers were driven to the necessity of retrenching their superfluities in living, and of returning to their ancient habits of industry and economy. The States then commenced to emit bills of credit as a substitute for specie to supply the deficiency of a medium, notwithstanding the fact that the Continental bills afforded a recent example of the ill effects of such an expedient. Pennsylvania first adopted this system, and the faith of that wealthy State was pledged for the redemption of the whole issue at its nominal value, yet the advantages of specie as a medium of commerce, especially as an article of remittance to London, soon made a difference of ten per cent. between the bills of credit and specie.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia had recourse to the same expedient to supply themselves with money, not reflecting that industry, frugality, and good commercial laws are the only means of turning the balance of trade in favor of a country, and that this balance is the only permanent source of solid wealth and ready money. The bills they emitted expelled almost all the circulating cash from the States, lost a great part of their nominal value, impoverished the merchants, and embarrassed the planters. The State of Virginia tolerated a base practice among the inhabitants of cutting the coin to prevent it from leaving the State. A silver dollar was usually cut in five pieces, and each piece passed for a quarter, so that the person who cut it gained one-fifth. Maryland escaped the calamity of a paper currency. The House of Delegates brought forward a bill for the emission of bills of credit to a large amount, but the Senate firmly and successfully resisted the pernicious scheme.

New Jersey, being situated between two of the largest commercial cities in America, was completely drained of specie, and this State also issued a large sum in bills of credit, which served to pay the interest of the public debt; but the currency depreciated as in the other States. Rhode Island exhibited a melancholy proof that licentiousness and anarchy which always follow a relaxation of moral principle. In a rage for supplying the State with money, the Legislature passed an act for making £100,000 in bills, a sum much more than sufficient for a medium of trade in that State, even without any specie. A legal tender of a most extraordinary nature was created, an act passed ordaining that any creditor should refuse to take their bills for any debt whatsoever, the debtor might lodge the sum due with a Justice of the Peace who should give notice of it in the public papers, and if the creditor did not appear to receive the money within six months from the date of the first notice, his debt should be forfeited. The inevitable consequence was that their money rapidly depreciated, business almost totally ceased, confidence was lost, and the State was thrown in confusion at home, and exalted abroad.

Massachusetts had the good fortune amid her political calamities to prevent an emission of bills of credit. New Hampshire made no paper, but in the distresses which allowed her loss of business after the war the Legislature made horses, lumber, and most articles of produce a legal tender in the fulfillment of contracts. A similar law prevailed in Massachusetts and in Connecticut it was optional with the creditor either to impute the debtor or take land on execution, at a price to be fixed by three disinterested freeholders, provided no other means of payment appeared to satisfy the demand. The fact, however, must not be overlooked, that while the most flourishing commercial States introduced a paper medium to the great injury of the people, a bill for the emission of paper in Connecticut, where there was very little specie, could never command more than one-eighth of the value of the Legislature.

The Legislature of New York, a State that had the least necessity for making paper money, as her commercial advantages always furnished her with specie sufficient for a medium, issued a large sum in bills of credit, which supported their value better than the currency of any other State. Still the paper raised the value of specie, and the difference of exchange between the currencies resulting from a depreciation of money. Such was the old time—a miserable substitute for real coin, in a country where the reins of government are too weak to compel the fulfillment of public engagements.

DEFACED STAMPS RESTORED.—It is estimated that the Federal Government loses over a million dollars a year by the second using of postage stamps that after being once used were placed by the Post Office officials and subsequently restored to their original appearance. So serious is this loss that the Government is very desirous of finding an ink that can be used with a pen or otherwise to deface stamps and that cannot be obliterated. Over four thousand specimens of inks have been submitted, and a large number of stamps defaced by these various inks have been sent to Prof. Torrey, of this city, to determine whether he could erase the marks. Thus far not a single one of the defaced stamps has stood the test. Prof. Torrey can wash the defacing marks from thirty of the ten-cent postal stamps in an hour. Most of the inks whose markings have thus far been tested have had aniline colors mixed with them. Some had iron as their base. Those that were most difficult of erasure had carbon for their base. Many of the inks would come off with the mere use of soap and water. A defacing ink, composed of the same chemical ingredients as the face of the stamp, or a new carbon ink, or some mechanical defacement of the postage stamp when it is used, would seem to be the only means for securing the Post Office Department from losses whose aggregate is large.

BREAKING DOWN.—Men often have their hands full, are overcrowded with business and drive hurriedly along at it, but they may not be overworked. He cannot always know it himself, no more than he knows the strain on his back. But there comes a time when it breaks—a click, a snap, and the watch stops. Men break now in this way. They go on, day after day, the pressure bearing harder each successive day, until the vital force gives out, and the machine stops. It is a great pity that the indications of this state of things cannot be seen beforehand, and if seen, regarded. It is one of the last things that men will admit to themselves, much less to others. They flatter themselves that it is only a little weariness of the flesh, which will pass off with a few hours' rest, when, in fact, every nerve, power and resource are exhausted, and the system is driven to work by sheer force of the will. When the oil on the shaft or in the oil-box is exhausted, every revolution of the wheel wears on the revolving part, and will soon ruin it. The same is true of the human body, for when it is overtaxed every effort wears to destroy it.

## Kitchen Furniture.

Never have dark furniture for a kitchen. It shows the dust much more than light and requires double the care. Never have extra shelves or mantels painted dark if you can help it. If it is your misfortune to have dark painted furniture, wipe it once in a few days with a damp cloth and have it varnished often. Have your sink in a convenient place, but never under a window if you can avoid it, as much work is caused by greasy dish water splattering upon the windows as it necessarily must. Buck of your sink nail up a piece of varnished paper, and then you can with a wet cloth remove all spots that would soon spoil wall paper. If you are so fortunate as to have a sink room, have it papered and then well varnished; in this case every spot can be easily wiped off. The sink should be lined with zinc, nailed only around the edges, as nails upon the bottom rust and wear through, allowing water to run under the sink, thereby causing the boards to rot.

Good zinc can be kept nice and bright by scouring every week or two with sand, and rubbing all over once or twice a day with soft soap, scalding and wiping dry. At one side have a place to put the water pail on, which always keep covered day and night; an uncovered water pail is a sick thing. Nail upon the back of the sink have a little box perforated through the bottom, to keep hard soap in, and if you have no better place, castile soap and a piece of pumice stone to remove stains from your hands. Your soft soap keep under the sink, which we take for granted is boarded up, with a door where you put your pots and kettles, board to scour knives upon, sand, etc., and this place should be kept as neat as your sitting room. Just over the sink have a narrow shelf with holes through it to set your common tumblers upon when washed and rinsed, that they may drain and dry, thus saving the time and labor of wiping them with a dry cloth.

At the other end of the sink, put up a narrow strip to set your kettle crickets on; of these you should have two, one to set your kettles on when washing and used to set the kettles upon, when filling, and therefore must be kept handy and clean so if you should be sick with a headache, pain in your side, or anything trifling, and should ask your kind husband to fill the tea kettle, he would take the cricket down to set it on, instead of setting it in the sink—thus causing you more labor than it saves. He would be sure to do this were the cricket under the sink, or so black and nasty he could not touch it without soiling his hands.

And last but not least, have a light rack made of strips of wood an inch wide, an eighth of an inch thick and a foot long nailed over one another, making a rack a foot square, with both sides alike, to put into your sink to turn dishes up while washing, thus keeping them from touching the sink liable to be greasy and dirty, and draining them so that they will wipe easily.

You may think, dear reader, that it takes considerable to furnish a sink to suit our taste; but every one of these things are around our sinks, and no one would dispense with, neither will you, after having seen how convenient they are.

THE CITY OF VALPARAISO.—A correspondent writing from South America says: The greater part of Valparaiso is built on the face of a hill, or rather hills, that rise quite suddenly from behind the houses in the main street; for, though it has originally been only one great hillside, the frequent earthquakes have so rent and riven it that it has become rent and divided into many parts. In attempting to reach any particular house on the hill, one must be careful to take the right turning leading from the shore, or, otherwise, after a quarter of an hour's walking, you may find yourself separated from the house you wish to reach by a deep, narrow valley; and, though within a stone's throw of it, unable to get at it without another half hour's toil. Some of these gorges are four or five hundred feet deep, and in many instances have numerous natural terraces down their sides, in which houses are built. It has a very picturesque effect to look down the head of one of these gorges and see house rising above house, some perched on isolated projections, others clustering in groups of three and four, and all appearing as if the merest accident would hurl them down the almost perpendicular side of the valley. The volcanic origin of immense ruins is plain enough, and one is filled with awe on reflecting how terrible must have been the convulsion of nature that left such fearful traces behind.

The celebrated boiling spring of Pagosa, at De Norte, Rio Grande county, Colorado, is an immense cauldron of water forty by eighty feet. The water is remarkably clear and of unknown depth. It is probably the largest spring in the world.

## A Schoolgirl's Pride.

A St. Louis exchange relates an instance of the pride of a child to keep up appearances, in a way that was touching to witness. The hopelessness of the endeavor was painfully made manifest to her by the well-meant reproof of her teacher; the facts are these:

Just before the close of the last session of the public schools in that city, an incident took place which, as an illustration, is more than touching. At one of the schools numbers of the pupils were in the habit of bringing a luncheon with them, which at noon they ate together. Among those who did not go home for dinner, the teacher in a particular room noticed a little girl who always sat looking wistfully at her playmates when they went out with their luncheon, but who never brought any herself. The child was always neatly but plainly clad, and one of the closest of students in school hours. The odd action of the child's last for some time, when, one day, the teacher noticed that the little thing had apparently brought her dinner. The noon hour came, and the children took their lunch as usual and went out to eat it, the little girl referred to alone remained in the room with her dinner wrapped up in paper on the desk before her. The teacher advanced to the child and asked her why she didn't go out to eat with the rest, at the same time putting out her hand toward the package on the desk. Quick as thought the girl clasped her hands over it and exclaimed, sobbing:

"Don't touch it, teacher, and don't tell, please! It's only blocks. And that was the fact. Having no dinner to bring, and too proud to reveal the poverty of her family, the child had carefully wrapped up a number of sand blocks in paper and brought the package to present the appearance of a lunch. It was nothing a mere ridiculous incident in school life, but it was sufficient to make wiser and older hearts than hers sad.

FASHION.—There is one thing more powerful than a steam engine, and that is fashion. Fashion rules the women, bines. Fashion makes men ridiculous, and women spendthrifts. It takes the human family by the nose and leads them into captivity. Fashion made the Hollander wear eighteen pairs of breeches at once, and caused the Englishman to wear boots so sharpened at the points that they could be used as tooth-picks. Fashion builds up our churches, fills up our pews, and even regulates the rites of sepulture. There is as much fashion and flummery in cemeteries as you will find in the most fashionable streets. Fashion is a great power. What a pity it can never be enlisted on the side of common sense and early hours, goodness and economy!

ABOUT SLEEP.—A medical man discoursing upon sleep makes this remark:—"One man may do with a little less sleep than another; but as a general rule, if you want a clerk, a lieutenant, a lawyer, a physician, a legislator, a judge, a president, or a pastor, do not trust your interests to any man who does not take on the average eight good solid hours of sleep out of every twentyfour. What ever may be his reason for it, if he does not give himself that, he will snap some time just when you want him to be strong."

The following is a simple but sure way to tell good from bad eggs: Put them in water enough to cover them. All that lay flat, as they would on a smooth surface out of water, are good. Those which the big end rises are bad. The vessel used should have a smooth, level bottom.

In making whiffletrees, they will be stronger if the front side of the whiffletree is nearest the heart timber and the back side toward the bark; they will retain longer if the timber be split in this direction, across the grain of the wood.

CALICOES.—In washing calicoes in which the colors are not fast, be careful not to boil them; but wash in the usual way with soap, and rinse in hard water. For dark colored goods, add a little salt to the water; for light, a little vinegar.

To make a paste or mucilage which will dry quickly, and not make the paper curl up, use a solution of pure gum arabic in warm water, and mix a little refined sugar with it.

WAXY butter that sticks to the knife is not the best kind; the